House of Commons

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

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The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At THE PROGRESS Printing Office: in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription price; $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

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Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

J. H. MacCAUL,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R. STATION, QU'APPELLE.

THOMSON & NELSON

FORWARDERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C.P.R. Station,

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith.

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and sent out to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skeins for wagons.

Qu'Appelle, June, 2, 1887.

For Solid Comfort!

GET YOUR

FELT BOOTS

AT

S. H. COLLINS.

A SELECT STOCK OF

Rubbers. Moccassins. German

Felted Socks and Mits.

Custom made shoes at store prices. For a good fitting, kid top, hand made, men's Balmoral shoe, price only $5

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

Qu'Appelle, Dec. 8th 1887.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, &Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

FOR SALE.

PARTIES REQUIRING

SHEEP, COWS OR HORSES,

Would do well by applying to

MILLER BROS.

Sec. 10, Tp. 16, R. 10.

Wolseley, March 14, 1888.

DON'T READ THIS!

WHITING BROS.

BAKERS,

Pastry Cooks, Confectioners,

Caterers, and Fruit Dealers.

Wedding and Birthday Cake's Made to Order.

All who suffer from indigestion should try

WHITING'S

WHOLE MEAL BREAD.

Our self-rising flour in 5 lbs. packets 25cts

R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

MARES.

D. H. GILLESPIE, has just arrived with a band of fifty

Oregon and Montana Mares.

Which are for sale at reasonable prices. Enquire at Mr. R. Johnston's livery, feed and sale stables, Caswell street, Qu'Appelle.

Qu'Appelle, Jan. 4th, 1888.

Directory.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

ST. PETERS, QU'APPELLE,

Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion once a fortnight. Sunday School at halfpast 14 o'clock Week day's and Saint's days as announced.

COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Holy Communion, 8 o'clock every fortnight. Daily Morning and Evening prayer.

CLERGY.

Rev. G. B. Childs.

Notices of Baptism, Marriage, or Funerals may be addressed to the College, or to Leslie Gordon, Esq. churchwarden.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.

Services every Sunday morning at 11, and every evening at 19 o'clock. Bible class and Sunday school at 15 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 19.30 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURH.

Rev. A Andrews.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every Sunday morning at 11, and every evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School at half-past 14 o'clock Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

EDGELEY.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 15 o'clock, (3.00 p.m.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

Rev. J. Gratton, O. M. I.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every last Sunday in the month at 10.30 o'clock.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 0 o'clock (8 p.m.)

G. H. V. Bulyea, S. C.; W.J. Graham, Sec.

MASONIC,

QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. James Weidman, W. M.; G. B. Murphy, Sec.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Monday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18.30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

RE-ARRANGED.

This issue of THE PROGRESS is in seven-column four-page form. The town news will be found on the last page, and it is the intention to devote this page to other towns and Northwest matters generally.

WOLSELEY.

—The plant for the cheese factory has arrived and the building is nearly completed.

—The farmers are well on with their seeding, and the soil is in first class condition.

—Mr. E. Mitchell has gone to Sintaluta to be foreman of that section of the C. P. R.

—Mr. W. A. Jamieson has raised his residence and is plastering and fitting it up in fine style.

—Mr. S. Mitchell has bought the butcher business of Mr. S. V. Bray and now presides at the meat block.

—Messrs. Banbury & Hobson have imported from Ontario a heavy draft stallion three years old named Tobias.

—The work of the immigration committee is beginning to bear fruit in the arrival of immigrants who are settling in our midst.

—Mr. C. O. Davidson, our genial station agent, shows by his industry that he is bound the C. P. R. garden here shall not be less attractive than those at any of the other stations.

—A case of obtaining a C. P. R. pass under false pretences was up before Mr. T. L. Bray, J. P., on Wednesday last, and adjourned till Friday to give the accused an opportunity of obtaining legal counsel.

WOLSELEY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The following shows the standing of the pupils in their respective classes during the month of April:

SECOND CLASS.

Frank Grant, 444 marks; Laura Bray, 408; Wm. Clark, 401; Bella Robison, 379, Robt. Clark, 355; Walter Thompson, 326; Jno. Racette, 309; Wm. Mitchell.

THIRD CLASS (JUN.)

Seba Biden, 405 marks; H. Hall, 390; Maud Burnside, 278.

THIRD CLASS (SEN.)

Chas. Bray, 518; Edwin Bray, 468; Jno. McKay, 416; George Biden, Peter Racette.

FOURTH CLASS (JUN.)

Ernest Perley, 485; Burton Campbell, 464; Harry Campbell, 421; Cordelia Biden, 408; Geo. Grant, 323; Carrie Thompson, 311.

FOURTH CLASS (SEN.)

Percival Bray, 473; Arthur Perley, 378.

Average attendance during the month was 24.

J. F. M.

A general Cabinet shuffle is said to be at hand. It is reported that Sir Charls Tupper will resign his seat as soon as the session is over, and return to England, stipulating that his son, Charles Tupper, shall succeed to the portfolio of Post-master-General in place of Mr. McLelan, who will be made Lieutenant.-Governor of Nova Scotia Should Mr. Thompson be appointed to the bench, Mr Abbott will become Minister of Justice. Mr. Costigan will retire his portfolio being abolished, and it is belived that Mr. Foster will be made Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Wood (Westmoreland) Minister of Marine.

"Et Er."

"You ought to be able to overhear all that goes on," remarked the dominie, gazing decisively at the long ears of the patient ass.

"I do," replied the patient ass. "Get on."

The dominie climbed upon the patient back, and when his long legs were adjusted, he smote the patient ass with his umbrella, and said:

"Get up."

"I will," replied the patient ass, "since you insist upon it."

And then he "got up" his back in a sharp hump and backed the dominie over the long grey ears, clear through the Osage orange hedge into the guinea hen's nest on the other side. The patient animal roared for a thistle and laughed, a low mournful laugh.

"You bet your grandmother," he murmured, "I over eat every thing that grows on my back."

Looking to the Future.

She hadn't made up her mind about it, and they were widely, oh, so widely separated—in the parlor from each other, maybe as much as three feet. There was a pensive smile fringed with doubt between them. She was engaged in deep meditation with herself and was looking on the floor, when he said:

"Matilda, why not give an answer to my proposal?"

"Why, I was just thinking how you will look when you get old," she thoughtfully replied.—*Kentucky State Journal*

KATEPWA.

—As far away as Winnipeg our beautiful valley is noted as a health resort, and bids fair to rival Banff in that respect.

—Farmers have about finished seeding here, and are feeling quite warm with hope owing to the rather chilly and very damp state of the spring weather.

—The public school has been opened at the foot of the lake, and the teacher reports a large increase in attendance this week amounting to something over twenty.

—The continued cold and wet has kept back the gardening operations to quite an extent, although a few potatoes and other early seeds have been put in, and some plants have already got above ground.

—The lake is beginning to open up and already our stirring postmaster has commenced his raid on the geese, for which he seems to have a greater fancy than for ducks. What with fish, ducks and geese sportsman can find plenty to do.

THE C. P. R. TERMS.

On Monday Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table a copy of Hon. Mr. Pope's report on the Manitoba railway question and a text of the arrangement between the Government and the C. P. R. under which the latter surrenders its monopoly privileges. Mr. Pope refers to the reluctance of the Government to change its policy in respect to roads south of the Canada Pacific railway on the ground that there was a danger of the trade of the Northwest being diverted into a foreign country, and also that they felt bound to carry out the contract with the Canadian Pacific to the period named in the contract. He stated that within the last twelve months the conditions had been greatly changed. The company having completed its road and an unexpectedly large yield of cereals having occurred to carry away, to which the company was found to be inadequate and the storage facilities also being inadequate, negotiations were entered into with the company for the abandonment of its monoply clause forthwith. These negotiations had resulted in an agreement between the government and the company by which the government was to undertake to guarantee the interest on fifteen million dollars of bonds of the company for fifty years at three and a half per cent interest. The principal money was to be secured on the company's land grant of nearly fifteen million acres, all postal subsidies and other moneys payable to them by the government to be set off against any interest which the government of Canada may be called on to pay. The company propose to give up the railway lying between St. Boniface and Emerson. A memorandum is appended showing precisely how the company will expend the proceeds of the sale of bonds. On account of capital expenditure on the main line between Quebec and Vancouver in the building of various kinds of snow sheds, sidings, permanent bridges, filling trestles, reducing grades and curves, and other improvements and facilities, $5,498,000. For required rolling stock, locomotives, box cars, passengers cars flat cars, tool cars, snow plows, etc., $5,250,000. For required improvements on the main line, elevators, bridges, locomotive shops, filling trestles, sidings, docks, lake and coast steamers, the residue whatever it may be, estimated at $4,252,000.

THE EMPIRE LIBEL SUIT.

A plea of justification has been filed by the defence in the Mercier-Creighton libel suit. The Empire's statements are claimed to be true and to have been in the public interest. In support the whole of the royal commission of enquiry into the charges made against Mercier in the house in 1884 in relation to the Jacques Cartier election are quoted. This was the case where the premier was proved to have accepted $5,000 for having stayed proceedings of disqualification against Mr. Mousseau. Counsel also intends to move for a change of venue as they claim they are not likely to get justice in Quebec.

W. McLean, of the Toronto World has announced himself as an Independent Conservative candidate for Cardwell.

—Climax Kidney Cure and Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla have more friends in the Northwest than any other medicine ever sold.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

The Nationalists have determined to continue the plan of campaign in spite of the Papal decree. It is asserted that the movement will not suffer much from the necessary defection of priests who will undoubtedly continue to sympathize with the people, and that the vacancies can easily be filled with laymen. The matter has caused an extremely bitter feeling among the Nationalists, who indignantly resent the government's intrigues with the Vatican. Conservatives and Orangemen fear that in return for the Pope's action the government will make concession in connection with the educational question, which concessions they are prepared to strenuously oppose.

The output of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania is valued at $69,995,000, and it is the most valuable industry in that great state. But it would take the entire value of this great industry and nearly nine millions of dollars besides to pay the drink bill of the people of the state If any government on earth were to levy such a tax as that on its people it would speedily be overthrown by revolution especially if the tax caused anything like the pauperism and crime that the liquor traffic invariably carries with it.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

I've found a friend in Jesus, He's everything to me,
He's the fairest of ten thousand to my soul;
The Lily of the Valley in him alone I see,
All I need to cleanse and make me fully whole.
In sorrow He's my comfort, in trouble He's my stay,
He tells me ev'ry care on him to roll.
He's the Lily of the Valley, the bright and morning Star,
He's the fairest of ten thousand to my Soul.

CHORUS.

In sorrow He's my comfort, in trouble He's my stay,
He tells me ev'ry care on Him to roll.
He's the Lily of the Valley, the bright and morning Star,
He's the fairest of ten thousand to my soul.

He all my grief has taken, and all my sorrow borne;
In temptation He's my strong and mighty tow'r;
I've sin for him forsaken, I've all my Idols torn
From my heart, and now He keeps me by His pow'r.
Tho'all the world forsake me, and Satan tempts me sore,
Through Jesus I shall safely reach the goal.
He's the Lily of the Valley, the bright and morning Star,
He's the fairest of ten thousand to my soul.

He'll never, never leave me, nor yet forsake me here,
While I live by faith and do his blessed will;
A wall of fire about me, I've nothing now to fear;
With His manna He my hungry soul shall fill;
Then sweeping up to glory to see his blessed face,
Where rivers of delight shall ever roll.
He's the Lily of the Valley, the bright and morning Star,
He's the fairest of ten thousand to my Soul.

I WANT TO BE A WORKER.

I want to be a worker with the Lord,
I want to love and trust His holy word;
I want to sing and pray, and be busy every day
In the vineyard of the Lord.

CHORUS.

I will work, I will pray
In the vineyard of the Lord,
I will work, I will pray,
I will labor every day
In the vineyard of the Lord.

I want to be a worker every day,
I want to lead the erring in the way,
That leads to heaven above where all is peace and love
In the kingdom of the Lord.

I want to be a worker strong and brave,
I want to trust in Jesus' power to save;
All who will truly come, shall find a happy home,
In the kingdom of the Lord.

I want to be a worker; help me, Lord,
To lead the lost and erring to thy word,
That points to joys on high, where pleasures never die,
In the kingdom of the Lord.

—The *Exlavigator* is the queer name of a new paper just started at Asheville, N. C. The editor informs the public that "exlavigator" means "to strike with a brick."

—Honduras is said to be a perfect paradise for lazy people. Farmers, mechanics, and others can earn enough in a few weeks to support them for a year, and as a majority of the inhabitants only care for a mere support, few of them work more than a week or two at a time. The soil is said to be remarkably fertile and the climate delightful. Centenarians are the rule, and all the inhabitants live to an advanced age.

—The shipment of buffalo bones from the plains of the West to Eastern phosphate factories has largely increased recently because of the reduction in the trunk-line freight rates. Thousands of buffalo skeletons are gathered up by the bone men on the prairies, especially in the valley of the Arkansas, every season. One Philadelphia manufacturer alone received in the course of the last two months over two hundred car-loads. Delivered at the factories the bones are worth twenty-three dollars a ton.—*Chicago Journal*

Finding One's Way on the Prairies.

To find the way for yourself to a new ranch across the prairie, or to drive anywhere after dark, is a feat only attempted by the unwary. "Love will find out a way" through bolts and bars and parental interdiction; but Love itself would be baffled on the prairie, where the whole universe stretches its endless invitation, and where there is absolutely "nothing to hinder" from going in any direction that you please. "Foller a kind of a blind trail, one mile east and two mile south," is the kind of direction usually given in the vernacular; and so closely does one cultivate the powers of observation in a country where a bush may be a feature of the landscape, and a tall sunflower a landmark, that I am tempted to copy *verbatim* the written directions sent by a friend by which we were to find our way to her hospitable home:

"Cross the river at the Howards'; turn to the right, and follow a dim trail till you come to the ploughed ground, which you follow to the top of the hill. Follow the road on the west side of a corn field, and then a dim trail across the prairie to a wire fence. After you leave the wire fence, go up a little hill and down a little hill, then up another till you reach a road leading to the right, which angles across a section and leads into a road going south to Dr. Read's frame house with a wall of sod about it. Through this door-yard, and then through some corn. Leave the road after driving through the corn, and angle to the right to the corner of another corn field. Take the road to the west of this corn, and go south, up a hill, then turn to the right and follow a plain road west, afterward south, past Mr. Dever's homestead, a frame house on the right with a stone house unroofed. South, past a corn field and ploughed land on the right. The road turns to the right, toward the west, for a little way, then south, then a short distance east, and you reach the guide-post, which is near a thrifty-looking farm owned by Mr. Bryant; a frame house, corn field, wheat stacks, and melon patch. At the guide-post take the road going south, with corn field on the right, till you come to two roads. Follow the right-hand road (a dim trail at first) down the hill, past some hay-stacks, to the Osage-orange hedge. Follow that to the creek crossing, then through the grove of sunflowers to a sod house. Go through the corn directly west, following the creek to the crossing near our house."

The distance was sixteen miles, but we took the letter with us, and found the way without the slightest difficulty, though a little puzzled at first by finding that "at the Howards'" meant anywhere within three miles of the Howards'.—*Alice Wellington Rollins, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

Engagements in England.

English girls seldom marry before the age of 22 or 23; some marry well at the age of thirty. A marriage in England is not arranged in a few days or even in a few months. A young man of about 20 engages himself to a young lady of say 18, and the lovers remain thus engaged for three or even five years. These are the woman's good times. During the engagement she enjoys almost all the sweets of married life without any of its troubles, and she is free. Sometimes she does her best to make the engagement last as long as possible. She prefers to murmur words of love to her betrothed to shutting herself up with him in some semi-detached cottage wherein to bemoan the high price of bread and butter and coal. On the day she is married she is settled, as they say in England; that means that she is established. I would define this word "settled" more correctly by saying that her business is done for her. I do not wish at all to convey the idea that woman finds no happiness in the English household; nothing is farther from my mind. I think, on the contrary, she can enter it with more confidence than her sister across the channel, because she assumes much less responsibility and because her mother has invariably versed her most thoroughly in domestic economy. Women in England know nothing at all about their husbands' business, no more than the clerk knows about the private affairs of his employer; and it is even a difficult matter for her to say whether he is making a fortune or on the verge of bankruptcy. When her husband dies an English woman who has no fortune may become a governess, a housekeeper, or a nurse. That is servitude. And Englishman gives his wife so much a month for household expenses, and so much for her wardrobe—her wages, as it were. She evinces no surprise when she learns one fine morning that her husband is taking her to a sumptuous abode, nor when she learns that they must move some evening in the dark without making any noise. She goes with the furniture—in a double sense.

Russian Official Life.

I wonder if the reports of the corruption of Russian official life are all true. I remember a gentleman connected with an enterprise having an establishment in a Russian Pacific port, telling me of the miserable condition of the place and the people.

"Does the government do nothing for them?" I asked.

"Yes; that is, the government gives an appropriation, but the place never gets the benefit of it."

"Who does?"

"The officials. There was a governor there once who received an appropriation of some 60,000 rubles to be devoted to the improvement of the towns. He had no place to keep it—no safe; so he built a brick kind of mausoleum in the garden or back-yard of his official residence, which was completely closed with brick or stone. It was never opened."

"I don't understand."

"Another governor came out and took this one's place. He did not dare to open that mausoleum, so it remains closed till this day."

"Why?"

"Because the money is not there. It never was put in, and the officials have to stand in with one another."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Talmage on Dancing.

The question, said Dr. Talmage, is not whether dancing is right or wrong in itself. That has long since been settled. The question is, "Does dancing, or does it not, occupy too much time in modern society?" It crowds out from many a brilliant social gathering all intellectual conversation. It was an inconvenience and an annoyance to many—to some who could not dance, and to some who would not dance because they were opposed to it in principle. It was oftentimes carried to excess, and it had occasionally a ridiculous aspect. One did not much wonder at the remark of a Chinese magnate when, on one occasion present at a court ball, "Why don't you make your servants do this for you?"

Dr. Talmage was not opposed to dancing in all its forms. In so far as it was natural and simple—a graceful motion of the body, adjusted and regulated by science, and responsive to musical sounds—no objection could be taken to it. There was no harm surely in crossing and recrossing the room in graceful motion, and in obedience to sweet sounds. It was as natural for young people to dance as to sing. It furnished a convenient outlet to exuberant spirits; and God would not have given young people exuberance of spirits if there had been any sin in giving them expression. But in every age dancing had been carried to excess, and had been associated with the basest vices. It had become depraved when Christianity began to be preached to the Roman world, and it was made the special subject of condemnation by the early fathers, by whom it was regarded as the devil's special property. And as it had been depraved and associated with evil in the past, it was depraved and associated with evil now. And that it was so Dr. Talmage was willing to leave to the verdict of every man's heart. Some forms of the dance were harmless, but the round dance was evil, and evil continually.

Was it, or was it not, true that too much time was given to dancing? It had come to the preacher's knowledge that it was no uncommon thing for would-be society people to give themselves illimitably to dissipation. He knew of one family who had adopted this course. And what was the consequence? The general ruin of the family. The homeless father broke down and died; the son became a wreck; the daughter ran off with a French dancing-master; and the mother? She continued to figure as an old flirt—a poor, miserable butterfly without wings.—*New York Herald.*

What Makes the Difference.

Annie Robertson Noxon writes to the St. Louis *Republican*: Once more the most wire-nerved, limber-toed, iron-hinged man performing in the arena of private life is asked to come to the mourners' bench and contrast his accoutrements with those of his weak, and no-nerved sister human, and to ask himself whether or not—king of beasts as he is—he thinks he could frolic around with all his muscles, tendons, sinews of war, and solid flesh if he were caparisoned from neck to heel as woman is. He may claim six feet in his stockings, or as many as a centipede if he pleases, but he will tell you that he can't leap-frog worth a baubee unless he lowers a notch in his suspenders.

He may be able to wrestle with truth and throw it like a blacksmith, but he first demands a ring, fair play, and no tight waistbands.

His cranium wouldn't be worth an empty cocoanut for mathematics if a dozen long, crooked hairpins were jabbing into his thinking apparatus. He will not be hit below the belt, and he takes off the belt when the mark has been sufficiently made in that region. In fact, man is a pretty good forty-horse-power engine without harness—all his trammels gone and a space to move in left him. But haul him in, reef him, tackle, cleat, and shackle him as women are; stick wires in his brains, gird in his lungs, liver, heart, spleen, and stomach with no chance for a good, long yard-wide breath than a man would have in his iron coffin, then turn him loose. Pin his arms to his sides in tight gros-grain silk sleeves, choke his Adam's apple up in a No. 12 collar clenched with a diamond button. Pinch him in most where he lives most, and when his knees tremble and the cold sweat runs off his ample brow add one more indignity—nay, fifty others—in the shape of tight, stiff undergarments, bustles, lopsided from their own heftiness, plait after plait of heavy woolen, bouffant fatness of cashmere, all in a weak spot, just where Nature meant her spines to give way and curve like a ram's horn if pressed too much. Then lasso what there is left of him in a jetted jersey as heavy as a coat of armor or cuirasse of Charlemagne, weighted down with long spikes, balls, tassels, and chunks of jet. Put him on elbow kid gloves, so tight as to give his thumb a deathly cholera-infantum grip in two seconds; put on head a bonnet prickly with burrs and sticky with beats; tie this under his left ear in a knot which threatens strangulations—then ask him to maneuver, jump, dance, prance, fight, wrestle, or play copenhagen, leap-frog, or any of his gymnastics, and watch this giant fall down right away in a fit and grow black in the face. Poor, weak woman, indeed!

A Natural Mistake.

A correspondent sends to the Boston *Journal* the following account of a mistake made by a little girl in his vicinity: She always joins the family in reading the Scriptures during the family devotions, taking her verse in turn. She easily reads the shorter words, but needs some help about the longer, but is always eager to pronounce all the words herself and sometimes guesses. Recently it came to her turn to read the verse, "No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." She made a slight variation at the end, and finished the verse, "Ye cannot serve God and women."

Senator Evarts' New York law practice has paid him $75,000 a year.

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E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

"IN DEFENCE OF OUR COUNTRY'S HOMES."

In other columns will be found an advertisement announcing the policy of THE PROGRESS to be straight Prohibition. We have always regarded that question as paramount, at least so far as the political complexion of this paper is concerned, and have adopted the above as our motto. Already signs are not wanting that our Northwest homes are in danger of invasson by the nefarious rum traffic. The Northwest Council of 1887 passed resolutions in favor of license, and there is a general demand for a vote of the people as to whether we shall have license or more complete Prohibition than that we now enjoy. There is reason to believe that but for the strong representations of Temperance men, there would have been foisted upon us a kind of license for the manufacture and sale of beer. It is important, therefore, that all who seek the true welfare and prosperity of the country should do their utmost to protect our country's homes from the devastations of the whiskey business. In the approaching election for the new Northwest Legislature, THE PROGRESS will give its support only to those candidates who are declared Prohibitionists, and we trust the friends of the cause will lose no time in organizing themselves to secure the return as far as possible of no other.

SCOTT ACT DEFEATS.

The news that was flashed over the wires of the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act by overwhelming majorities in eight Ontario counties, was a surprise to those who had marked the growing strength of Temperance sentiment throughout the Dominion. Our exchanges assign various causes for the repeals, chief among which are the refusal of both Dominion and Provincial Governments to assist in the proper enforcement of the Act, and that to a large extent its adoption in the first instance was due to an enthusiasm which has waned under the reaction caused by the fierce and dogged opposition offered to the Act, as well as the ill-feelings engendered by the strained relations caused among the various departments of business by the suspension of the liquor licenses." If the law had been enforced with as much enthusiasm as as it was adopted, had the machinery been provided for its thorough working there is very little doubt that it would have been sustained with increased majorities. It is useless to legislate against an evil without providing the power to suppress it. The recent voting on the Scott Act is really not an indication that Temperance sentiment is waning, but rather that the Act is imperfect Prohibition. When the Dunkin Act failed, it was repealed by the present law. Now another advance must be made, and a more perfect and effective law enacted by Parliament and provisions made for its enforcement. In the language of Grip "the tide has ebbed, that's all." In countries that are now blessed with Prohibition, after the first wave of public opinion had pronounced in its favor, the tide ebbed only again to flow deeper than ever, and with such irresistible force as to bury the rum casks clean out of sight. The people of the counties of Ontario above referred to, having experienced the benefits of partial Prohibition for a time, and now reverting to license, will by contrast see the evils of the liquor traffic in in all their hideousness, and before the three years of license expire will be so aroused to their duty, that the license will be swept out of existence, never more to return. Temperance men will need to redouble their efforts and continue the fight; though it may be long, the better part of human nature tells us that complete victory must ultimately perch on our banner.

REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET.

The vacancy created in the Dominion Cabinet by the untimely death of Hon. Thomas White would seem to afford a favorable opportunity to give the Northwest representation in the Government. We, of course, do not believe in a man being selected purely from a local point of view. Ability should be the first consideration in the selection of a head of a Department, particularly that of such an important one as the Interior. The late Minister possessed the qualifications required in an eminent degree, and the success he achieved has made it more difficult to select a successor who will be equal to the position. While holding, however, that ability should be the first consideration in the selection of a Minister of the Interior, it must be admitted that the selection of a successor to the late Hon. Mr. White from the ranks of the public men of the Northwest, provided one can be found qualified for the position, would be better calculated to ensure an efficient administration of that Department than the selection of a man in the east, whose knowledge of the Northwest would be, at best, meagre. The names of some public men of the Northwest have been mentioned in connection with the vacant portfolio, among them being Messrs. Ross, Davin, and Lieut.-Governor Dewdney. The first two named gentlemen are not without ability, but mentioned in connection with the latter gentleman, they fade into insignificance. Mr. Dewdney, it is true, is not an eloquent man, but he is level-headed, and we venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that his word would have more weight in the Commons and elsewhere, than that of the very eloquent member for Western Assiniboia or the member for Lisgar. He is well acquainted with the Northwest and its people; he is popular—no man more so—despite the ravings of his enemies, and his appointment would give general satisfaction. While the position of Minister of the Interior, however, is one upon which the Northwest has a much stronger claim than any other part of Canada, provided a competent man can be secured, there are other positions in the cabinet of less importance, any one of which could be filled by a Northwestern representative, while the Department of the Interior might still be presided over by one of the ablest of Sir John's colleagues.

SEEDING.

Though the spring has been somewhat backward this year there is a more hopeful feeling among the farmers than in any previous year. The recent heavy snowfall has had the effect of preparing the soil for the seed and influencing vegetation, and should the remainder of the remainder of the season be at all favourable the harvest will a heavy one. Many of the farmers have already completed seeding operations, and the remainder will be through at the end of this week. Gardening aperations are also in full swing, and soon all kinds af plants and flowers will be nodding and bending their heads to the gentle prairie zephyrs. With a few days of warm weather we shall see the crops start out vigorously. Those who have sown largely this year have undoubtedly acted wisely.

Potatoes are a fine crop in this region generally and a good breadth of land devoted to them will pay well. Turnips, also, should pay as new land is not much troubled with weeds and considerable of the surplus crop might be shipped west.

There has been a brisk trade in eggs and although the price has fallen there is still good profit in fowls. Let us look after them well and not be put to the blush in the fall by having our merchants importing poultry from Manitoba.

Butter holds its price fairly well but no one should attempt to make butter unless he is able to produce a good article. Cleanliness of pails pans, churn aud everything about the dairy is of first importance. Then a good, well aired, cool milk room where nothing else is kept, is necessary. Then the milk must not stand too long before being churned. Good water in a plentiful supply is also of great importance to the dairy. We hope to see the cheese factory an accomplished fact shortly. It will be of great benefit to this vicinity in various ways.

On the whole we consider the outlook for farmers was never so good as at present. May it continue to improve throughout the year.

COURT HOUSE WANTED.

As we understand it is the intention of the Government to build a courthouse at Moosomin and report says also at Wolseley, during the coming summer, we beg to call the attention of the authorities to the necessity of providing a suitable building for that purpose in this place. The immigrant building has been used heretofore, and answers very well during the summer when not occupied by immigrants. As, however, it is generally occupied during the summer, and during the cold weather it is too airy for the comfort of judge, jury or anyone else, we trust our member will urge upon the Government the necessity of building a courthouse at this point. The lives of our judges are too precious to be endangered by exposure to cold drafts such as whistle through the cracks of our immigration building.

DUMONT'S LETTER.

Gabriel Dumont addressed the following letter to the Metis of Batoche: "I am happy to inform you that I have arrived in Montreal in good health. I have a good reason to believe that I will be supported by the French Canadians, who give me a warm reception. All understand, and will, no doubt, better understand when I have finished my conferences, that our cause is a just one. I leave tonight for Quebec and on Monday I hope to give my first lecture there. I would have commenced at Montreal but I arrived during the elections, and fearing it might be supposed that I was acting as an election agent and that I wished to profit from this circumstances, which is far from my thoughts, I prefer to commence my conferences in Quebec and finish with Montreal, for, as I have said, and as I repeat, what I ask is justice for the Metis, and I require and count upon the good wishes of all to attain my object. Yes, the welcome which I have received surpasses my expectations, and should be a grand consolation and encouragement for all the Metis. I hope the Government will very soon acknowledge the justice of my claim. Courage; perserverance. Your devoted friend,
GABRIEL DUMONT.

MACKENZIE RIVER.

OTTAWA, Ont, April 22.—The examination of Bishop Clut was resumed yesterday. Speaking of the navigation of that region, he said the Mackenlie river was the finest in the world for length, depth and also navigation in summer. Steamers leaving Fort Smith cross Great Slave Lake, and can descend as far as the Arctic sea. They can also ascend the Peel river. The Macbenzie, which he had travelled upon frequently, is a good deal larger than the St. Lawrence in depth and volume of water, and flowed to the Arctic sea in an unbroken wide channel from the Great Slave lake. Its name above that lake was Great Slave, near which it was broken at Fort Smith by rapids, along side of which there was road a of twenty miles, then clear navigation southward to Athabasca lake. South of this lake the Mackenzie river was called Athabasca river, and there was another break above Fort McMurray down which barges could go, but could not ascend. There was another road of seventy miles there. Then the river was clear to Athabasca landing, ninety miles by road from Edmonton, there being only two breaks between the source of the Mackenzie and the Arctic ocean. The Bishop gave a number of other very interesting details, for which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him.

—Dr. Meyer of Rolandrie, N.W.T., recommends Climax Kidney Cure in the highest terms, so do all who have given it a trial. Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla for the blood, is meeting with like success.

An important emigration movement has been started in Scotland under the auspices of Lord Lothian, Scotch Secretary of State, for the settlement in the Northwest of families from the congested districts of the Western Highlands and islands. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to an advance £10,000 to start the scheme on condition of an additional £2,000 being raised in that country. A public meeting of Glasgow citizens has been held, the lord provost presiding, when a subscription list for £2,000 was opened, and the money will doubtless be speedily raised. A committee jointly representing the Government and the subscribers will then promptly proceed to arrange to settle the families on land along the C. P. R., advancing £120 to each on condttion of repayment on the plan of the existing crofter settlement. The scheme is really a test case and if successful it is expected to lead to a large emigratian.

Notice to Teachers in N. W. T.

THE NEXT EXAMINATION of Candidates for Teachers Certificates, will begin on

Tuesday, 7th August, 1888.

Intending Candidates should at once communicate with the Inspectors of their districts.

JAS. BROWN.
Secretary, Board of Education,
Regina, 17th April, 1888.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 11th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st July next.

Balmoral and Pleasant Home, once per week, computed distance 18 miles.

Balmoral and Stonewall, twice per week, computed distance, 3 miles.

Beulah and Elkhorn, twice per week computed distance 25 miles.

Binsearth Farm and Snake Creek, twice per week, computed distance 12½ miles.

Birtle and Moosomin, twice per week, computed distance 37 miles.

Birtle and Warleigh, once per week, computed distance 8 miles.

Brookdale and Carberry, once per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Carberry and Wellwood, twice per week, computed distance 14½ miles.

Carlingville and Oak River, once per week, computed distance 17 miles.

Carlyle and Clare, once per week, computed distance 13 miles.

Clandeboye and Selkirk, twice per week, computed distance 8 miles.

Emerson and Sturrtburn, once per week, computed distance 29½ miles.

Hayward and Qu'Appelle, once per week, computed distance 12 miles.

Hun's Valley and Minnedosa, once per week, computed distance 18 miles.

Icelandic River and Peguis, fortnightly, computed distance 60 miles.

Joly and Otterburne, three times per week computed distance 6 miles.

Joly and Steinbach (round route), once per week, computed distance 36 miles.

Minnedosia and Railway Station, eight times per week, computed distance ½ a mile.

Moline and Rapid City, once per week, computed distance 8 miles.

Neepawa and Oberon, twice per week, computed distance 13 miles.

Neepawa and Railway Station, eight times per week, computed distance ½ of a mile.

Oakland and Portage la Prairie, once per week, computed distance 14 miles.

Oak River and Totonka, once per week, computed distance 8 miles.

Wapella and Railway Station, twelve times per week, computed distance ½ of a mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tenders obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 9th March, 1888.

THE HIGHEST

MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

WHEAT

Delivered at the

QU'APPELLE

Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

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Toronto, Ont.

PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith, etc., etc.

{L.S.} EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

TO ALL to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may come.

GREETING:

Whereas by Ordinance No. 11 of 1884, intituled "An Ordinance to encourage the planting of Forest Trees," it is in effect enacted that the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint by Proclamation, a day to be observed throughout the Territories as "Arbor Day" for the purpose of planting forest and and other trees.

Now know ye that under the authority vested in us as aforesaid, we do hereby appoint Thursday the seventeenth day of May next to be observed throughout the Territories as "Arbor Day" and by these presents earnestly invite all the inhabitants of the said Territories to devote the above mentioned day to the planting of trees; and we request all Municipal, Religious and School Corporations to heartily co-operate for the success of an object which cannot fail to prove of vital importance to the Territories.

Of which all persons whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the Seal of the North-West Territories to be hereunto affixed. Witness, His Honor Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the said Territories, at the Government House, Regina, in the said Territories, this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, in the 51st year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that

SITTINGS OF THE

SUPREME COURT

For the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:—

QU'APPELLE STATION,
Monday, 30th April, 1888.
SWIFT CURRENT,
Tuesday, 8th May, 1888.
MOOSE JAW,
Wednesday, 9th May, 1888,
FORT QU'APPELLE,
Monday, 18th June, 1888.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, Thursday, 22nd Dec., 1887.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Executed at the office of

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories for a Charter of Incorporation by the applicants hereinafter mentioned under the provisions of "The Companies Ordinance of 1886," and amendments thereto.

1. The proposed corporate name of the Company is the South Qu'Appelle Building Society (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought, is to enable the Society to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or other legal title, lands, houses, buildings, building material or premises, to construct, erect, build and maintain houses or other buildings, and to lease, exchange, sell, convey, dispose of, mortgage and charge the same as the Directors may deem for its advantage, and also to have power to invest in or to lend its money on security of mortgages on real estate at such rates of interest as the Directors may approve, or debentures of Municipalities in the North-West Territories or debentures of Public School Districts in the said Territories, to purchase mortgages of real estate that may be approved by the Directors and resell the same as may by them be deemed advisable, and shall have power for any such purpose to execute such deeds, assignments or other instruments as may be necessary; and with respect to all such matters the society shall have power to enter into, make and enforce all such contracts, stipulations, agreements and conditions as its Directors for the time being may deem necessary for carrying out the same.

3. The Chief place of business of the Society shall be the Town of Qu'Appelle in the District of Assiniboia in the North-West Territories.

4. The Capital Stock of the Society shall be Seven Thousand Dollars.

5. The Stock of the Society shall consist of Two hundred and eighty shares of Twenty-five dollars each.

6. The following are the names, address and calling of the applicants herein, of whom the five first mentioned are to be the first or provisional Directors of the said Society: STEPHEN HOWARD CASWELL, of Qu'Appelle Station, in the North-West Territories, Banker; THOMAS TROTTER THOMSON, of the same place, Lumber Merchant; GEORGE HEDLEY VICARS BULYEA, of same place, Merchant; GEORGE RICHARD SKINNER, of the same place, Farmer; GUS BERSEA, of the same place, Farmer; Provisional Directors. SAMUEL SCOTT NELSON, of the same place, Lumber Merchant; LESLIE GORDON, of the same place, Advocate; HAROLD JAGGER, of the same place, Accountant; JAMES MCEWEN, of the same place, Blacksmith; ARTHUR KING, of the City of Omaha in the State of Nebraska, Book-keeper; The Honorable MAURICE RAYMOND GIFFARD, of Qu'Appelle Station aforesaid, Farmer; ELIZABETH MCLANE, of the same place, Spinster; The Right Reverend and Honorable ADELBERT ANSON, Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, of St. John's College, Qu'Appelle Station aforesaid; WILLIAM BAIN SCARTH, of the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, M. P.; EDWIN WYNNE HUGHES, of B Battery, Quebec, Artilleryman; WILLIAM FRANCIS HELLYAR, of Padstow in the County of Cornwall in that part of the United Kingdom called England, Farmer; JANE HELLYAR SPETTIGUE, of the same place Spinster.

LESLIE GORDON,
Advocate for Applicants.
Qu'Appelle Station, February 20th, 1888.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

NOW OPENED OUT.

S. H. CASWELL

GENERAL MERCHANT,

BANKER,

Post Office, - - Qu'Appelle.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
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A Full Assortment of Furniture!

OF ALL KINDS

Kept Constantly on Hand,

ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF

Coffins and Caskets.

GEO. H. V. BULYEA,

Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

In Defence of Our Country's Homes.

"The Qu'Appelle Progress"

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Correspondence Solicited from all parts of the Territories.

JAMES WEIDMAN,
Publisher, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

"THE PROGRESS" Office is headquarters for the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance.

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Are Unexcelled even in the Largest Cities.

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Is equal to the best and speaks for itself, The Saskatchewan Directory and other books being specimens of the work done by us.

Orders by mail solicited.

ADDRESS, "THE PROGRESS,"
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

THE WANZER SEWING MACHINES!

Received the following unprecedented distinctions at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873:

TWO MEDALS OF MERIT,

A distinction not obtained by any other Sewing Machine at the Exhibition. ONE GRAND SILVER MEDAL for the best Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machine.

The Emperor of Austria conferred upon Mr. R. M. Wanzer, THE IRON CROSS, and knighted him with the order of FRANCIS JOSEPH THE FIRST, for his valuable services in the Sewing Machine business, which were the highest honors conferred at the Exhibition. Mr. Wanzer is the only Sewing Machine manufacturer in Great Britain or its Colonies who received those distinguished honors.

JAMES WEIDMAN, AGENT.

MY MOTHER IS WAITING FOR ME.

Nay, friend, your request is to no purpose;
All the boys will be there, I know;
There'll be stories and songs and laughter,
And the wit like wine will flow;
There'll be plenty of joy in the banquet's light,
And joy in the goblet's glow,
But my mother expects me home at night,
So I cannot and shall not go.

Oh! laugh away! but no picture
Of festivity can compare
With that of her face at the window,
Soft framed by her silver hair,
With the anxious look in her tender eyes
Till they brighten to see me there;
I am all in the world she has to prize,
Nor would add to her life a care.

Ay, stories and songs and laughter
Are well enough in their way;
And bright are the jocund flashes
That over the wine cup play;
But never a lad is more gay than I,
Be whomsoever he may,
As my home faring steps each night draw nigh,
To that mother adored and grey.

You smile and my hard luck pity,
No doubt that I am not free
To follow where pleasure beckons,
But I cannot with you agree,
Since pleasure, at cost shame, would I come
With a sense of regret, you see.
Good-by, old fellow! I am off for home,
Where mother is waiting for me.

They parted, the one to his comrades,
With a careless step and light,
The other with haste to gladden
The motherly watcher's sight;
And I who had overheard, beheld
In fancy a picture bright
Of love and duty all uncompelled
That lasted throughout the night.

From The Other Side.

CHAPTER LV.—(*Continued.*)

What are you doing, Doctor? I believe you have been putting me a sleep—I feel as though I had slept long and had been walking in a dream. Yes, I surely have: What am I doing here? What trick have you been playing on me? Olver, is this your mystification?" He gazed around him in a bewildered way, and passed his hands across his eyes. "This is the strangest place I ever saw. It is like an Indian pass. I did not know there was such a place near Trame. In what direction does Trame lie? I am not well; I must go home."

"Trame is a long way off, Cumberland," said Harold, addressing him by the old best-known name.

"Yes, yes; I am always 'Cumberland' to you. But you have not answered me. How did I get here to this outlandish place? It is night. Have I been walking in my sleep, and have you two followed me?"

"Yes, you have been sleeping," said Doctor Arnold, putting his finger on his wrist. "and you are only half awake now, and your pulse is high. You must come with me and go to rest."

"No, no!" returned Cumberland, wrenching his wrist from the Doctor's grasp, and his face flushed suddenly. "I must—I will know first what has happened. Only an hour ago I wished you good night at Trame, and now I am here and I see you here, and with faces sad as death. You are treating me as a child. Do you think I cannot bear ill news like a man?" he turned in speaking and saw the sea; a change came over his face—it grew pale to ghastliness. "I am not near Trame," he said; "and I know what has happened. Someone is dead!"

"You are right, Cumberland," returned Harold, in deep pity. "A sad death has occurred here, close by us through an accident——"

"Stay!" cried Cumberland, shuddering. "Do not tell me—do not explain—I cannot bear it? There is a cloud of horror on my brain, and I see and feel things too dimly to understand them." He looked down on his hands, and then suddenly dashed his right hand cruelly against a rock, making the blood stream from the bruised flesh. "Such things—such cruel things hands can do!" he said in a low voice. "Was I not right in India in striving to die? Olver, we are haunted—we Irrians—a fiend possesses us at times."

"I think you had better leave us," whispered Doctor Arnold to Harold. "I can manage him alone. You agitate him, you recall half-formed memories. I fear I have been imprudent in rousing him from his trance; I must endeavor now——" He stopped for Cumberland touched him on the shoulder and pointed out to sea.

"I wish you would tell where we are," he said irritably. "I have a fine memory of the bay. Yes, I was here on the Alert about three years ago." He spoke very slowly, his voice trembled and fell, his face grew wan as a man in deadly sickness. "And you told me there was an accident, and some one dead," he continued. "Well I can bear to it now, for it will never happen again—never! Good-bye, Olver! You and I were friends once—that was in India long ago. You will not save my life again," he added, holding out his hand with a wistful smile.

Harold could not refuse the outstretched hand; he wrung it and turned away sorrowfully.

"Tell him now—it is best to tell him that it is his father who has perished," Harold said in a low voice to Doctor Arnold, as the latter accompanied him a few steps down the gorge. "And, when you have broken the truth to him, take him down quietly to the village inn."

"I will do so at once," returned the Doctor; "but I cannot follow your other advice. I will, if possible, gave him a night's rest first. In his present state I dread the result of such news."

"You must act according to your own judgment," Harold answered; "but I confess mine does not agree with yours. I believe the result would be good."

They parted with this, and as Harold returned to Langarth, he felt more and more assured that he was right. His experience with Cumberland in India gave him an uneasy feeling of foreboding. He could not forget how the dim memory of the past, groping beneath the shadow of some haunted horror, made him seek passionately for death. But later on in that eventful night he felt relieved when a note reached him from Doctor Arnold, saying that his patient was sleeping tranquilly, and he should remain at the inn to watch him. He added that he was writing to Mary to apprise her of Mr. Irrian's death, and to entreat her to join them at once.

"If Mary comes, all will be well with Cumberland," Harold said hopefully.

But the morning brought strange news. Cumberland was missing! He had fled while Doctor Arnold, reassured by his apparent calm, had snatched an hour's sleep. The country was scoured and searched in vain, and at last only one hope was left. The yacht in the bay had disappeared. Was it not possible that by some means the unhappy son of Mr. Irrian had reached her and had set sail in the darkness, fleeing from the hand that touched his brain?

On Mr. Irrian's will being opened, it was found he had made provisions for the disappearance of his son; in this case or in case of his death, all he possessed was left to Mary. He seemed also to have had a prescience of the manner of his death, for he desired that where he died, there he might be buried; then followed the strange request, that if his death took place at Langarth he should be laid, if possible, in the grave of the Crusader—his ancestor who had died in the darkness, chains and anguish of a Langarth dungeon.

This request startled Estrild greatly, as did also the assertion that the Irrians were descended from the same stock as herself. Then Mary told her the traditions preserved at Trame, and piercing these with the story filtering through the centuries at Langarth, they grew together into a history of cruelty, wrong and death.

Dividing the abysmal past from all its surge and froth, it appeared that the prisoner of tradition, before joining the Crusaders, had been with the king in the North fighting the Scotch. Here he had loved a girl of the yeoman class, and hiding his real rank, wedded her under the name of Irrain, or "Wanderer," and had departed for the Holy War without divulging the secret of his marriage. Years passed; news from Palestine was scant; but pilgrims returning reported him dead, and his brother held his lands. Suddenly, alone and at night, the Crusader arrived at Langarth, claiming his home, and told the story of his marriage and that he had a son.

This sealed his fate. The usurper might have borne his return, but could not endure the prospect of his own children being dispossessed of home and lands, and thurst into poverty without hope of inheritance. The Wanderer had ridden alone to Langarth; none knew of his coming; he was flung into a dungeon secretly, and the story of his wrongs, his sufferings and his death floated into the air around Langarth with whispers of the vengeance he had threatned and foretold. From the sea coast, through days and nights of weariness he had taken horse from post to post, and looking for love, had ridden alone to Langarth to find cruelty, suffering and death. Well, again and again for ever he would take that lonely ride to Langarth and bring death with him.

It was said that his daily pittance of bread was placed outside a small grating in his dungeon wall, and he passed his hand through this to reach it. Year by year the gaoler saw his hand grow thinner and whiter, till it seemed the hand of a dead man. And, when the prisoner died, it was he who whispered of the dread oath he had heard him utter—that the starved hand, which had suffered such cruelties and thrust itself through a grating to beg for bread, should fall in vengeance on his brother and his house.

In mockery of this oath and the curse that was spoken with it, the hand, it is said, was cut off from the corpse and sent to the disowned wife and heir. She never claimed his name or her son's inheritance—for the days were those when might was right; but whenever an Irrian and a Carbonellis met, the latter died. In the Wars of the Roses, when English met English in battle, the pale hand guided the arrow that flew or the spear that was hurled at a Carbonellis breast.

When quieter days arose, and the old yeoman-house of Trame had grown to be a mansion endowed with wealth and lands, the Irrians still were wanderers. Again and again father and son disappeared on unknown journeys, to return haggard and worn and silent, unable to speak of the pilgrimage. But it shadowed their lives with a strange and secret woe, felt, not uttered, and the sons grew up in dread of their father's hand, and fled from it often to foreign lands.

Thus the curse—as all curses do—struck the greatest blow on its own home, and though it wreaked death on others, it wrought madness in its own blood.

"And the hand of the Crusader is said to haunt Trame: and when it appears," said Mary, "the master of Trame grows restless; and neither locked doors nor barred windows can stay him from his strange wanderings. An awful change came over his mind."

She stopped, and held up her clasped hands passionately.

"Oh, how can I tell you—how explain the difference between the real, the good, the true Mr. Irrian, and the haunted man who feels, or imagines he feels, the influence of a ghostly hand?"

"I understand it," said the Doctor, it is hypnotism, a strange state of trance or walking sleep which occurs often among excitable southern races than among the English. I have seen cases in France which have defied all medical skill to expound; there are mysteries, my dear, in this human frame of ours, which, dissect and pull them to pieces as we may, we cannot discover. It is where spirit and flesh joins that we doctors are baffled. If I dare go back so far, I would say, Some young mother of the Irrian race was shown that dead hand and told of its curse, and her child when born had the fear and power of the hand in its nerves. Now, passing all this traditionary lore, let us get at some shred of truth. To obey Mr. Irrian's request, we must make a search which will prove at least that a man died and was buried."

But in this matter tradition was the only clue to go by, and tradition said that "without bell or book" the prisoner was buried at dead of night beneath the floor of his dungeon. So the stones of the old disused, forgotten place of horror were removed, and beneath was found a human skeleton—proof that under the black shade of its damp vaulted roof some living man had agonized and died. There he lay, compassed murkily about with the twisted tangle of legend and of fear that the centuries had wound about him; and from out the murkiness could be dragged only these bleached bones.

From such a poor, sad, helpless heap as this was it possible such a history of sorrow, death and vengeance could arise? It seemed so, for though the flesh dies, the spirit lives.

With a doctor's eye and surgeon's touch Dr. Arnold handled and looked at these poor remnants.

"It is odd," he said; but the right hand is certainly missing."

They all retraced their steps to the dark winding stairs and through the maze of old dark passages, contrived for sin, into the living sunshine and the day; then Estrild turned to Harold with a sign of relief, and both felt life was very fair, and light was lovely, and God's earth very good.

"He was shut out from all these," Estrild said softly; "and we realize now the cruelty of it, and guess dimly at the suffering. But surely now he will be at rest, for the prophecy written on his portrait is fulfilled to the letter!" Then she repeated the lines known at Trame, which Mary had given to Gilbert. "If you had not risked your life in that dreadful leap," continued Estrild, clinging close to her lover's arm. "I must have died—the water was very near."

They had strolled into the garden and were alone, and Harold's answer was pressed upon her lips.

"Poor Mary," he said pityingly—"she is sorely tried! I trust Cumberland will return to her soon."

"Harold, I fear he never will. A thought is haunting me, and I must tell it to you. When we were in the cavern, he certainly heard Daniel speak of the great rifts in the rocks beneath the pool. 'A man lost there,' he said, 'would never be found.' I fear he remembered it, and he is there."

"Do not say so to Mary. When she is gone we will have the pools dragged."

Mary stayed on till inquest and funeral was over. When Mr. Irrian was laid in his last rest, she bade them all good-bye—hopefully, for Leonard, she said would surely return to her.

Leonard was living, and now that the curse had ceased, she would yet soothe him back to happiness. In this hope she bade Langarth farewell, and saw its shores and its wide bay no more.

There was a great crowd at Mr. Irrian's funeral, for it was whispered among the people that he was the Black Rider: and, as in the sweet Cornish way, they sang as he was borne to the grave, a hymn was chanted softly also for that other who at last was laid on holy ground.

Doctor Arnold went away with Mary. His heart was very sore for her and for himself; for he felt he was at fault as a physican. He should have told Leonard, when he awaked him from that strange trance, of his father's death, that the shadow under which he lived might have been lifted. Now, in dread of it perhaps, he had chosen death rather than life.

Harold and Estrild had the pool searched and dragged, but without avail; though, as Daniel justly said this proved little, for fifty drowned men might be jammed within the the rents and rifts of the rocks, and never be dragged forth by mortal hands.

Far and near at every port inquires were made for the schooner-yacht, but she was never seen—never heard of again.

Yet in Estrild's and Harold's mind there ever lurked a hope that Leonard Irrian was living, for Mary sold Trame and all its lands, and sailed away beyond the seas, and in her far-off unknown home they loved to think she was not alone.

Carrie and Tom were married at Langarth church with great rejoicing, and Mrs. Vicat came down to the wedding. It was then she told them she had again seen the ghost of the Crusader, and his visit had scared her greatly and caused her illness.

"He was so sad," she said, "and had warned her that sorrows were approaching; and he believed she would see his face no more."

This visit of Mr. Irrian's accounted now to Harold for Mr. Vicat's queer remark respecting undertakers and their non-existence in the East in olden times.

Carrie was a good daughter, and Tom, unlike the husband of many daughters, was a kind son to his wife's mother. When Mr. Vicat died, she lived with them, and her old age has rest and comfort.

Daniel was made Captain of the Venture, and Michael was his first mate. She proved a lucky venture, for she never was without a good freight. So the ship that was to have caused Estrild's death brought her wealth, and reimbursed her for Mr. Vicat's reckless waste of her fortune.

Is there anything more to tell? The history of Estrild's marriage may be briefly passed over. How the people feasted and the bells were rung, Daniel, and Michael and Joe—happiest of sailors home on leave—and all the crew of the Venture coming to the church in best sailor rig, and sending forth, when the bride and the bridegroom came forth man and wife, thier ringing cheers over the sea and up the sky such as only British tars can give!

THE END.

SWEET REST AT HOME.

(Old tune—Swanee River.)

O'er Jordan's dark and stormy river
Lies heaven's fair shore;
There joy shall fill the soul forever,
Sorrow shall come no more.
There streets of gold and walls of jasper,
Within the gates;
There homes prepared by our dear master,
Each ransomed soul awaits.

CHORUS.

Safe at home, at home with Jesus,
Never more to roam,
Oh, how the cares of earth grow lighter,
Thinking of sweet rest at home.

Dear loved ones who have gone before us,
Wait for us there;
To loving arms will God restore us,
And in their bliss we'll share.
Then full of faith we'll lay our sorrow
At Jesus' feet;
And in the the bright and heavenly morrow
Loved ones—the saved ones meet.

O hear your Saviour gently pleading,
"Come, sinner, come,"
Why will you still, His voice unheeding,
Wander from love and home;
Why will you rest in worldly pleasures,
Fleeting and vain,
When you may claim a priceless treasure,
Life everlasting gain.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Carl Schurz is to deliver fifty lectures in New England next winter.—*Boston Herald.*

—Mary Anderson, after a successful tour in the English provinces, will spend the summer in Italy.

—General Booth, the father of the Salvation Army, proposes to visit this country next fall.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—The *Churchman* thinks that the recent publications of Queen Victoria, in which she has disclosed the life of her court, are doing excellent service in thousands of homes in England and America.

—A large staff of Yale professors are engaged upon the revision of Webster's Dictionary, which will soon appear. Many of them are also at work upon the Century Dictionary.—*Hartford Courant.*

—There is an old fellow in Hamilton County, Ohio, who is nearly a hundred and two years of age, he has been chewing tobacco for the last seventy-five years. Nothing less than strychnine will kill some men.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—"Molly, I wish you would be a better girl," said an Austin father to his little daughter. "You have no idea how sorry I am that mamma has to scold you all the time." "Don't worry about it, pa," was the reply of the little angel; "I am not one of those sensitive children. Half the time I don't hear what she says."—*Texas Siftings.*

—"No," said Fogg, "I never tip a waiter. Of course, I should like to give the fellows something; but then, you know, if I yielded to my feelings and tipped my man, I should be better served than the rest of the diners. Therefore, not to appear selfish, I refrain from tipping altogether."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dominion Lands Regulations.

UNDER the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

HOMESTEADS.

Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to the residence and cultivation:—

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the Main Line or Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry; and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry; and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and shall break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, Town Site Reserves and Coal and Mineral Districts, may be homesteaded in either of the three following methods:

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his home tract and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped; and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceeding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall commence the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the 1st day of September in any year, then before the first day of June following; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house on the homestead before the expiration of the second year; and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house; and shall have continued to reside thereon and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior the date of his application for patent.

At the time of making entry, the homesteader must declare to the Land Agent under which of the foregoing provisions he elects to hold his land; and on applying for patent must prove that he has made permanent improvements on his land, to the aggregate value of not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre, (equal to about six shillings sterling).

In the event of a Homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of homestead entry.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter-section as a pre emption on payment of an office fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions, or pay for such pre-emption within six months after he becomes entitled to claim a patent for his homestead, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in Town Site Reserves, is two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land along the main line of the Canadain Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty four miles of any branch of that Railway, or twelve miles of any other Railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for two dollars per acre.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of the Regulations, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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D 18 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR C 9 30
23 35 "	Rat Portage	4 10
E 15 05 AR	Ft. Arthur	LV B 14 25
GOING W. ST.		GOING EAST.
A 10 25 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 17 10
12 50 "	Portage la Prairie	14 55
15 07 "	Carberry	12 56
15 50 "	Brandon	10 35
17 23 "	Virden	8 43
18 14 "	Elkhorn	8 05
18 47 "	Fleming	7 22
19 09 "	Moosomin	7 04
19 46 "	Wapella	6 27
20 17 "	Whitewood	5 56
21 10 "	Broadview	5 00
21 52 "	Oakshella	4 37
21 55 "	Grenfell	4 17
22 12 "	Summerbury	3 58
22 31 "	Wolseley	3 39
22 55 "	Sintaluta	3 14
23 25 "	Indian Head	2 47
23 51 "	Qu'Appelle	2 20
24 16 "	McLean	1 75
24 44 "	Balgonie	1 51
1 05 "	Pilot Buttle	1 05
1 30 "	Regina	24 34
2 00 "	Grand Coulie	24 09
2 18 "	Pense	23 50
2 38 "	Belle Plain	23 33
3 00 "	Pasqua	23 15
A 3 20 AR		LV A 22 55
D 3 30 LV	Moose Jaw	AR C 22 45
8 30 "	Swift Current	17 55
12 30 "	Maple Creek	14 15
16 00 "	Medicine Hat	11 05
22 05 "	Gleichen	5 30
1 00 "	Calgary	3 20
5 05 "	Canmore	23 30
4 50 "	Banff	23 18
E 12 10 AR	Donald	DE B 17 10
GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
A 9 05 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 17 25
12 50 "	Dominion City	14 50
A 12 15 AR	Emerson	LV A 14 25
GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.
G 16 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR F 9 20
G 18 30 AR	West Selkirk	LV F 7 50
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
G 10 35 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 00
11 25 "	Stony Mountain	14 00
F 11 50 AR	Stonewall	LV G 13 3
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.
11 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 45
12 05 "	Headingly	14 50
17 00 "	Treherne	10 05
F17 35 "	Holland	9 30
G 19 00 AR	Glenboro	LV G 8 00
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.
G F		G F
10 00 10 00 LV	Winnipeg	AR 16 40 19 55
12 00 13 05 "	Morris	14 35 16 10
12 35 14 00 "	Rosenfeldt	14 00 15 15
13 25 14 50 "	Gretna	13 50 14 25
13 45 15 10 "	Morden	12 50 10 25
15 20 21 15 AR	Manitou	LV 11 30 8 10
15 25 7 45 LV		AR 14 25 16 30
16 20 9 50 "	Pilot Mound	10 14 14 20
16 35 10 25 "	Crystal City	10 00 13 45
17 53 12 05 "	Cartwright	9 05 16 05
18 27 13 20 "	Killarney	8 20 10 50
20 15 16 30 AR	Deloraine	LV 6 30 7 40

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General Blacksmith
—AND—
Practical Horse-shoer.
A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Plow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.
WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.
Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Fine rain today.

—The municipal council meets on Saturday.

—The herd law came in force on Tuesday last.

—The baseballers are getting down to practice.

—Dr. Bell and Mrs Bell and child leave for England tomorrow morning. They go by way of New York.

—The depression at the west end of the station is being filled up with the object of making a flower garden.

—A meeting of the directors of South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society will be held tomorrow afternoon at 14 o'clock.

—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the South Qu'Appelle Building Soociety will be held on the 25th inst. See advertisement.

—The quarterly meeting services of the Methodist church here are postponed from the 13th to the 20th, when the services will be held at 11 o'clock.

—We are a little behind time this week owing to the extra labor entailed in making the change to the new form of issue of THE PROGRESS. We will try to avoid it in future.

—Mr. Jas. Fair expects to finish cleaning out the town wells this week, and will be open to do others at $2 each. To have pure water fit to drink every well in town should be cleaned out

—Mr. Harold Jagger and Mr. H. J. Edwards returned on Monday night from their visit to their old homes in England. They also visited Paris, France, while across the Atlantic. Their numerous friends here were glad to see their pleasant faces again.

—The health and safety inspector, Mr. James Fair, complains about the indifference of some of the citizens in reference to cleaning up their filthy back yards. He says he has given them fair warning, and if they do not hustle round and remove the filth, he is determined to prosecute them under to municipal bylaw.

—At the Leland : A. McKay, D. McLean, Indian Head ; T. J. Whalen, H. R. Cameron, J. Thorborn, G. F. Gurnsey, Fort Qu'Appelle ; C. H. Mahon, Winnipeg ; G. W. Roberts, Prince Albert ; H. J. Edwards ; H. Jagger, Liverpool ; D. Watson, Sherriff Benson, Hon. Justice Richardson, F. Ashmore, Regina.

—Mr. McPhillips leaves to-morrow for Prince Albert to look after business matters in connection with his Directory of the District of Saskatchewan. He expects to return in about three weeks, when he will proceed to the east and push the sale of his book. A second edition, revised and greatly improved, will be issued not later than the first of the new year.

—At the Queen's : S. H. Holman, S. Matthews, Moutreal ; A. T. Millay, S. C. Brown, H. Longlier, T. L. Peters, C. Linsday, E. J. Johnson, Winnipeg ; R. Hockley and wife, R. N. Kieth, T. H. Kearns, Mrs. Kearns, W. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle ; W. Giver, Brandon ; T. Hogg, T. Holtby, Loon Creek, J. Peters, E. H. Shepherd, T. C. Johnstone, J. Secord, Regina ; R. Skrine, C. P. Tryon, Grenfell ; J. B. Limmell, Summerbury.

—Mr. D. S. Davies, who has been clerk in Mr. S. H. Caswell's bank, and also assistant postmaster during Mr. H. Jagger's visit to England, leaves tomorrow morning for his native place, Llanelly, South Wales, Great Britain. Mr. Davies has made many friends here during his stay amongst us and it is hoped that he will soon return. He leaves Montreal on Wednesday next by the steamship Vancouver for the ocean voyage. On his way down he will stop over at Ottawa two days to take in the sights at the capital.

—We understand it is the intention of Mrs. Guerin, late of the Royal Academy of Music, England, and pupil of Signor Ferrari and Walter Lacy, who has testimonials from the Lord Bishop of Truro and others, to give a series of six lectures on Elocution, and in the course of same to give readings from well known authors. Elocution is a subject well worthy of study and people taking an interest in the same should not lose this opportunity, as they will not only gain instruction but be treated to an amusing and interesting lecture. Mrs. Guerin is anxious to give either private lessons or conduct a class in this subject and will be happy to hear of people to attend the same. Her first lecture took place on last Tuesday the 1st May, 1888, in McLane's hall, at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents, or for the series of six lectures tickets $1.

—Mrs. Guerin is to be congratulated on the way in which she interested a fairly large audience on Tuesday night when she appeared before the Qu'Appelle public as a reader. People evidently did not understand the kind of entertainment she was going to provide or there would have been many more there. In her introduction she had a slap at both the clergy and lawyers for indistinct speaking there being two of the latter present, but the remarks did not bring a blush to either of their brazen faces. The first item on the program was the garden scene from Romeo and Juliet in which the character of the nurse was exceptionally well read. In the second act of The Ticket of Leave Man which followed, the characters were all well delineated but again old Mrs. Wallooghby and her grandson Sam took the cake. The final piece selected was the scene in court from The Merchant of Venice in which the different characters were all well portrayed. The audience seemed thoroughly to appreciate Mrs. Guerin's efforts not only to interest and amuse but instruct them. We shall hope to see many more people present next Tuesday when the second of the series of six lectures will be given.

PRESENTATION.

The ladies aid society connected with the Presbyterian church invited the Sunday School and friends of the Rev. Mr. Langill to meet at the immigrant building on Wednesday evening. A large party of children and adults gathered and the program commenced with the presentation of an address and purse containing over $50 to Mr Langill. Mr. T. T. Thompson read the address and Mr. Langill replied in feeling terms. All were then invited to an exquisitely laid table groaning under a weight of good things. After the table had been relieved of some of its burden, and an interval of social greetings, the gathering was called to order. Miss Ina Fenwick gave a recitation, and Miss Nellie Welsh sang the following to an old air :

WORDS BY MRS. B. B. B.

None of the children will forget,
This kind and loving man,
Who has been with us but ten months,
For the good of our souls welfare.

We know you cannot stay just now.
But hope to see you soon
Back in your pulpit in two months,
In this Northwest town of Qu'Appelle.

We cannot do without you Sir,
Just tell your Doctor so,
And tell your mother just the same,
For you know 'tis only true.

Then fare thee well. A pleasant trip.
May God watch over thee,
And guide your footsteps back this way,
To this land of liberty.

Rev. Messrs. Andrews and Hamilton made appropriate addresses, and the singing of the national anthem closed a most enjoyable evening of sociability.

Mr. Langill is compelled to give up his church work for the present on account of his voice failing him. He leaves in a few days for Philadelphia, there to receive medical treatment by a specialist. He carries with him the esteem of a host of friends who hope for the speedy recovery of his voice and his early return.

UNITED CHURCH SERVICES.

For the month of May the following arrangement for religious services has been agreed upon for the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations of Qu'Appelle. For the first three Sabbaths Rev. A. Andrews will preach and Rev. J. M. Dickenson, of the P. M. Colony, will occupy the pulpit on the 27th.

May 6th at 19 o'clock in the Presbyterian church.

May 13th at 11 o'clock Presbyterian church at 19 o'clock in the Methodist church.

May 20th at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church and at 19 o'clock in the Presbyterian.

May 27th at 11 o'clock in the Presbyterian church and at 19 o'clock in the Methodist church.

Signed
ALFRED ANDREWS,
Pastor Meth. Church.
P. F. LANGILL,
Pastor Pres. Church.

COURT.

Court was held at Qu'Appelle before his Lordship Chief Justice Richardson on Monday the 30th April. Only a few cases were on the docket.

Pettigrew vs. Gibson—Case for $133 05 damages for illegal seizure. Plaintiff did not appear. Leslie Gordon for plaintiff, Dundas Strong for defendant.

Love & Raymond vs. Hockley—Action for $53 80. Leslie Gordon for plaintiffs ; Wm. Smith, for defendant, withdrew appearance defendant not being in attendance. Verdict for plaintiffs for $55 70.

Skryne & Tryon vs. Bourchier *et al*—Action for $170. Settled out of Court.

N. A. A. Co. vs. Barnes—(Interpleader issue)—Dundas Strong for plaintiff, Wm. Smith for defendant. Find that all cattle excepting five-year olds were not liable to execution. As to these decision reserved.

Parrish vs. Godwin and Caswell —Garnishee—Dundas Strong for plaintiff, Leslie Gordon for defendant. Order for garnishe to pay into court $128 10, and costs to be taxed.

Cricket.

To the Editor of The Progress,

The Cricket season of 1888 will be inaugurated by a match to be played (weather permitting) on Saturday next, the 5th inst., at 13 o'clock, between elevens selected by R. D. Strong and G. N. Dobie from town versus country players. At the conclusion of the match a general meeting will be held to enroll members and elect club officers for this season. Any interested in the promotion of this Imperial game are urgently requested to attend. Mr. Peck, who proved a tower of strength in last year's matches, will play this season, and Mr. McLaren is expected to do the same. Every effort will be made to maintain and improve upon last year's efficiency. A proposal has already been received from Fort Qu'Appelle to play a match on the Queen's birthday, which will be considered by the executive committee as soon as elected.

Your's faithfully,
R. DUNDAS STRONG.

A BRIDE'S EXPERIMENT.

How a Young Woman Is Alleged to Have Had Dead Loads of Fun With a Car Full of Men.

[N. Y. Letter.]

I hold it to be a truth constantly self-evident that a man will defend a woman against all men except himself. If you haven't noticed it already you have only to look for it an hour or so in any place of mixture of the sexes. Clap your eyes on a pretty woman without a male escort, and two phenomena will become obvious. Firstly, there will be a large amount of open and covert staring at her, to all of which her obliviousness is of course only assumed. Secondly, if one of the starers happens to realize that others are at the same game, he will manifest plainly his disgust at such treatment of an unprotected beauty, utterly ignorant of his own offense. A husband and wife got into a street car. The man was somewhat dudish in dress. The woman was under twenty, and as pretty as nature and art are in the habit of combining to produce. They were chatting on the very subject that I have introduced.

"Percival, dear," said she, "I will prove to you that I am right, and take only ten minutes to do it, if you'll promise not to get angry about it."

He closed the contract. Then she drew herself up, as though the husband sitting beside her was an entire stranger, and waited for the car to fill with passengers at Union Square.

"Now," she whispered behind her fan, "observe how I am ogled when alone."

Within five minutes he saw that half a dozen masculine passengers, from hoary age to callow youth, eyed his bride with more or less audacity, and several manifestly would not have needed the smallest beginning of a wink on her part to seize upon her then and there. That part of the exhibition was a triumph for the wife, but the most curious feature of the experiment remained to be tried.

"You certainly do seem to attract a great deal of admiration," said the husband, supposing that the pretended strangeness was at an end. She lifted her eyebrows in simulated surprise, as though an impertinent fellow had unwarrantedly accosted her, and pointedly turned her face away from him. He understood her now, and did not speak to her further. Next, she drew her shoulder away from contact with his. By this time the spectators were believing that he was annoying her dreadfully, and scornful glances were aimed at him. A man arose from the opposite side. "Will you exchange seats with me?" he very gallantly and politely said, lifting his hat most deferentially.

—"I saw you nodding in church this morning," Crimsonbeak got fired at him between the courses at Sunday's dinner. "Well, suppose you did," replied he. "It was while the collection was being taken, too," replied his wife. "And what were you doing?" "I was giving my mite. I contributed a penny." "Well, isn't a nod as good as assent, any day?" Mrs. Crimsonbeak caused the pickles and everything sharp—but Crimsonbeak—to be removed from the table.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

THE ALTAR.

LILLIS.—PEACHER.—By the Rev. Father Page, O. M. I., at the residence of A. R. McKay, Esq., Wolseley, N. W. T., on May 2, 1888, Mr. Michael Lillis to Miss Lenora N. Peacher, all of Wolseley.

Apprentice Wanted

A SMART BOY will be afforded a rare chance to learn the printing business at the present time. Apply in person or by letter addressed
THE PROGRESS OFFICE,
Qu'Appelle.

House to Rent.

APPLY TO
A. HOLLINGSHEAD.
Qu'Appelle, April 24th, 1888.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the South Qu'Appelle Building Society (Limited) will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Walsh St., in the Town of Qu'Appelle on

Friday the 25th day of May inst.,

For the purpose of considering the Directors report and the business of the Society generally. By order of the Board.
LESLIE GORDON,
Secretary.
Qu'Appelle May 1st, 1888.

LOST.

FROM QU'APPELLE STATION on or about the 20th day of April, one BRINDLE OX with both horns sawn off, and one RED and WHITE spotted OX with long horns. Had a yoke on when lost A suitable Reward will be paid to any person returning the above mentioned oxen, or giving such information as will lead to their recovery.
GRAY & BELL,
Butchers, etc.
Qu'Appelle Station, May 3rd, 1888.

Teacher Wanted

FOR ABBOTSFORD PROTESTANT PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 37, N. W. T., with 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Applications to be addressed.
WM. FINLAY,
Sec.-Treas, Abbotsford School.
Moffat P. O., Assa., April 18th, 1888.

FOUND.

1 Bay Pony about 11½ hands high, two years old.
1 Bay Pony, white face, about 14 hands, three years old.
1 Light Bay Pony, part of hind fetlock white, 13 hands, three years old.
Owner, on proving property and paying expenses, may receive the same from
FRED. DASH,
Sec. 28, Tp. 15, R. 6, West 2nd Meridian, Broadview, March 13, 1888.

STRAYED.

STRAYED on Section 14, Township 22, Range 8, Pheasant Hills, on April 2nd, one Bay Mare. Owner can have the same on proving property and paying expenses.
J. GLOVER.
Pheasant Forks, April 24th, 1888.

That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,
Whether Internal or External,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited.
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,
QU'APPELLE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PROGRESS OFFICE.

BREAD ! FRUITS !
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
Constantly on hand.
Birthday and Bride's Cakes
A SPECIALTY.

CAMPBELL'S
TONIC ELIXIR
This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE.
Price $1 per Bottle or Six Bottles for $5
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

J. G. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor
QU'APPELLE STATION.
Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
TERMS CASH.

Campbells Cathartic Compound
(Liquid.)
Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. E. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.
Campbell's Cathartic Compound
Cures Chronic Constipation,
Costiveness, and all Complaints
arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),
MONTREAL.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

New Spring Goods
NOW SELLING
AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
Clothing, Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GROCERIES
is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

GEORGE H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance & General Agent,
AND DEALER IN
Flour, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.
Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices.
QU'APPELLE, N W T

THE LELAND HOUSE.
Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.
Love & Raymond,
PROPRIETORS.
Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated. Everything New and First-Class Throughout
SUITS FOR FAMILIES. TERMS MODERATE.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
Just Received.
A large select stock of SOLID GOLD, SILVER AND SILVEROID AMERICAN WATCHES. Gold, Silver and Rolled Gold Plate
CHAINS, LOCKETS, BROOCHES, SCARF PINS, COLLAR STUDS,
NECKLETS, CHARMS, EAR RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, ETC., ETC.
Rings, Rings, Rings!
A splendid assortment of
"STONE," "GEM," BAND AND WEDDING RINGS.
All Goods are first-class and will be sold at Ontario prices
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE. | FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. | ALL WORK WARRANTED.
C. C. BAILEY & CO. — PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
Qu'Appelle, April 7, 1887.

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SELECTED FARM LANDS
In Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line
A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.
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Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary
W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.
AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.
LESLIE GORDON.